## THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-MONDAY, JULY 25, 1898.

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SCRANTON, JULY 25, 1898.



**REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.** STATE.

Govennor-WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor-J. P. B. GOBIN. Secretary of Internal Affairs-JAMES W. LATTA. Judge of Superior Court-W. W. POR-

Congressmen - at - Large - SAMUEL A. DAVENFORT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

#### LEGISLATIVE.

Senate. Twentleth Dist .- JAMES C. VAUGHAN.

House. First District-JOHN R. FARR. Fourth District-JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM

It will be my purpose when elected to so conduct myseli as to win the respec and good will of those who have opposed me as well as those who have given me their support. I shall be the governor of the whole people of the state. Abuses have undoubtedly grown up in the legis-lature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custom. Unrecessary investi-gations have been authorized by committees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and pur-pose to correct these and other evils in Fo far as I have the power. It will be my purpose while governor of Pennsylvania, as it has been my purpose in the public positions that I have held, with God's help, to discharge my whole duty. The people are greater than the parties to which they being. I am only values of which they belong. I am only fealous of their favor. I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can best be done by honest, modest, daily discharge of public duty.

General Shafter will be commended by the American people for his courteous letter to General Garcia, which in its explanatory and conciliatory character should go far to correct any misunderstanding and heal any sense of offended dignity which may exist in the mind of the Cuban leader. If, as is now intimated, General Garcia did not authorize the letter sent out in his name, the communication from the American commander will still be appreciated as a frank and manly attempt to accord full justice to the honesty of purpose entertained by General Garcia.

Prospects of Peace

fact remains that we must travel our chasing the "will-o'-the-wisp." It is destined path whether it be paved with doubtful if many fortunes are lying nowlders or strewn with roses. We around loose for the want of claimants are conscious at last of a national exin England or any other country, and istence which is unfolding and touchif such was the case an alleged heir in ing old world interests at every point, the United States would not stand one coming into collision with them, aschance in ten thousand of proving his similating with them, or existing side claim to the satisfaction of the Engby side with them. We can no more ligh crown. Parties who have cash to cetard this progress of development invest in the hunt for a stray fortune than we can the increase of the popuof this sort had better put it in Keely lation of the country. Our expanding motor or Klondike mining stock. greatness and wealth thus assured, we can afford to deal idniently with Spain England still maintains her faith in in the matter of a money indemnity. the torpedo boat. She is to build

We have remembered the men who twelve more. The destruction of the went down in the Maine. Let us also Spanish torpedo fleet no more proves remember that Spain is a poor and detheir uneffectiveness than the destrucvastated country; that any money tion of her cruisers and battleships unwhich we take from her is not taken der similar conditions of warfare. out of the pockets of her grandees hidalgoes, and patrons of the bull ring. The Transportation of the Spaniards. but from a poor, unlettered and inar-We are glad for many reasons that iculate neasantry. Toward these unthe contract for the conveyance home fortunates, at least, we can and will

we

of the Spanish prisoners has been e merciful. av arded to a Spanish steamship com-It is a fortunate thing in more ways pany. In the first place, their treatthan one that a man like Dewey is at ment on board the transports will be

the Philippines. While he knows how to deal with the vagaries of Admiral von Diederich's, he also will be able to circumvent any little game which Aguinaldo may be putting up against the designs of American humanitarian-Ism. Aguinaldo is a "slick" article and there is reasonable ground for a strong suspicion that his patriotic enthusiasm is largely in the interests of Aguinaldo.

More British Warships.

we are actuated by a spirit of humani-Mr. Goschen, first lord of the adty and disinterestedness in our dealmiralty, announced in the house of ings with a fallen foe. It will prove to commons on Friday night that the them that if Havana is unconditionalgovernment would build four battlely surrendered the same terms will ships, four cruisers, and twelve torhold good. The families of the solpedo boats, at a total cost of \$40,000,diers now in Havann, seeing their com-900. This addition will place the naval patriots of Santiago brought back to strength of Great Britain equal to any their own shores, under their own flag, two of England's greatest rivals on not only unharmed by the "Yankee sea. Mr. Goschen explained that this pigs," but cheerful, contented and enormous expenditure was incurred thankful, will, very likely, do more to owing to the action of Russia. If this induce the Spanish ministry to take a is not an open declaration of defiance, rational view of their desperate situait is at all events a very secure meastion than the expostulations of forure of defense. Mr. Goschen diseign governments. We are well aware claimed any idea of aggression on the of the limitations set to the expression part of Great Britain, and he was equalof public opinion by the government. ly emphatic in his disbelief that Russia With a muzzled press and martial law entertained any hostile intention proclaimed, anything like the free intoward Great Britain. Unfortunately, terchange of ideas seems impossible. these pacific assurances are belied not But we must judge Spain by Spanish alone by the course of political ovents standards. These twenty-five thouin the east but by the measures sand soldiers will meet and fraternize of military and naval reorganization with those who have remained at to which they lead. Building battlehome. They will be regarded as ships is an expensive method of mainheroes. taining the peace of Europe, and an extraordinary one. It has, too, its went in Cuba, the desolation of that limits, rich as England is and re-

country, and the kindness of the Amersourceful as Russia is. That the best cans after the capitulation. way to maintain peace is to be pre-The existence of the monarchy depared for war is an adage as wise ends upon the fidelity of the army. as it is old. But it is open to certain So far there does not appear to be any reservations which invalidates its apconcerted military movement to overplication in many instances. When throw the Alphonsoite dynasty. Its Mr. Goschen tells an interlocutor to existence will depend probably upon read between the lines of his speech the adherence by these very men that in saving that the battleships about we are now sending home. Their disto be laid are built to encounter ships affection would mean its immediate in waters to which they are to be sent overthrow whatever form of governhe simply means, of course, that they ment might be put upon in its place. are constructed for the purpose of en-General Weyler will find his hands imcountering Russian ships in Chinese mensely strengthened by the arrival of the Cuban army. Here is a large part

waters. Sir Charles Dilke, who is the highest of his old command safe and sound, authority on international affairs in men whom he let loose to pillage and Europe regretted the length of time slaughter at will in Cuba, whose allegallowed the contractors to build the iance he can again command. It is new ships. This does not, of course. surely the nemesis of fate that we indicate that Great Britain has any should place in the hands of this monster, whose barbarities drove us into pressing need of these ships if she were to fight tomorrow. It indicates war, the power to become the dictator the feverish anxiety with which Engof Spain. lishmen regard the situation. If it is Building battleships is seemingly betrue that the Russian minister at coming a British national passion. It Pekin has demanded that the Chinese would not come amiss if she strengthgovernment place none but Russian instructors in the army, it means that ened her army with a few thousand Russia has taken on herself the virmen. The lads who make up her regitual suzerainty not only of Manments will, of course, mature in course of time. But as it is they are too raw churia, but of the whole Chinese empire outside the two ports and adand callow for anything.

MADISON ON EXPANSION.

Rochester Demoitat and Chronicle. The first great achievement of the United States in territorial expansion took place in 1502, when our government, under the administration of President Jefferson, purchased the magnificent Louisiana territory. They were mus-wimps in those days, and they were tre-mendonaly frightened at this "dangerous departure from the established policy of the republic." They whined and scolded; they trembled and raged; they henped un-stinied abuse upon Jefferson and those who cd-operated with him; they declared that trouble and ruin would come as con-sequences of the new policy of "im-pertailism." The secretary of state in Jefferson's cabinet was James Madison, who afterward became president. Mr. Madison was a man of profound legal terring, a scholar, a phillosopher, a pa-triot, a far-seeing and courageous states, man. He had no sympathy with national to the dealt with the timid and stand-still element which opposed everything that was not exactly in line with pro-terents. Rochester Demostat and Chronicle.

cedent: "But why is the experiment of an extended republic to be rejected, merely because it may comprise what is new? Is it not the glory of the people of America that, while they have paid a decent re-gard to the opinions of former times and other nations, they have not suffered a in the hands of their own countrymen. We shall provide in a generous way blind veneration for antiquity, for cus-toms or for names, to overrule the sug-gestions of their own situation and the for their comfort on the voyage. If there is malversation of the contract money, or peculation of the rations, lessons of their own experience? To this manly spirit posterity will be indebted for the possession, and the world for the cannot be held responsible for it. Of course we shall do example, of the numerous innovations displayed on the American theater in everything possible to guard against such a contingency. That is all favor of private rights and public happi ness. Had no important step been taken by the leaders of the revolution for which a precedent could not be discovered, no government established of which an exact model did not present itself, the people of the United States might at this we can do however. In the next place it shows the Spanish government and the Spanish people that noment have been numbered among the melancholy victims of misguided counsels, must at best have been laboring unsels, must at best have been laboring un-der the weight of some of those forms which have crushed the liberties of the rest of mankind. Happliy for America, happily, we trust, for the whole human race, they pursued a new and more noble course. They accomplished a revolution which has an excelled in the sensitive which has no parallel in the annals of human society. They reared the fabrics of governments which have no model on the face of the globe. They formed the design of a great confederacy, which it is neumbent on their successors to improve and perpetuate."

This is good reading for the present time. It should be pondered by those who have no faith in the ability of this ountry to fulfill its manifest destiny and olve the problems which come to it as neidents of national growth. It is Madi sonism, not nucewimplaym, that makes a country great, progressive, powerful and respected. If the fathers of the republic had been blind worshipers of precedent, there would have been to United States oday.

### THE ACCOUNT WITH SPAIN.

They will have wonderful rom the Troy Times. tales to tell of the misery they under-Spain forced the United States into

300 in money.

war, and Spain must pay the penalty. That is international usage, and it is just. What shall be the terms exacted? Spain must abandon Cuba; that is a foregone conclusion. It will also no doubt be colliged to surrender Porto Rico and yield control of the Philippines, whether or not the latter renains permanently in Amer-ican hands. And what else? The question of indemnity is to be considered Apropos of this the St. Louis Globe Democrat gives some figures of intercat:

A look over the indemnities exacted by A look over the indemnities exacted by other nations at the end of modern con-flicts will be suggestive. The usual form of indemnity has been both money and territory. At the end of the last war with Turkey, Russia demanded a money indemnity of \$725,000,000, but finally ac-cepted territory and reduced the cash in-demnity of \$725,000,000. demnity to \$225,000,000. When Prussia de-feated Austria in 1866 the indemnity in-cluded territorial concessions and \$30,000.





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Spain has now realized that the struggle upon which she entered is hopeless. She sees ruin staring her in the face. Impatient to avert it and unwilling to accept the inevitable consequences of the fatuous policy of her rulers, she desires peace, but peace on terms which would practically leave her colonial dominion as it stood hefore the war. Some of her statesmen talk of a plebiscitary experiment in Cuba to determine the question of its future government, ignoring the fact that this was the very object for which we undertook the war, and on which we have already determined. Blanco jacent strips of territory occupied by talks of fighting to the last, and Sa-Germany and England. This is an asgasta has not formulated a policy which might give us an inkling that he is seeking terms of peace or making practical efforts to control the war. There is undoubtedly a growing intensity of feeling among the commercial classes of Spain that the war should be discontinued on any conditions. These merchants and manufacturers know well that this talk of national "honor" is stupefying Spain, drugging her into insensibility to her real position. Every power in Europe has failed to bring her comfort or help. They are all too deeply occupied with their own internal concerns and colonial problems to pay any heed to hers. Yet she will. holds on to this straw with desperation. It cannot be, she thinks, that European chivalry that engaged three

great nations in war less than fifty years ago over the custodianship of a rusty key to a church in Jerusalem will allow her annihilation by the infant giant of the western world. She hopes on in vain. The fates are against her.

may get respite.

Mythical Fortunes.

There is no reason to doubt that the The members of the Baker family terms on which the administration is prepared to entertain peace proposals have doubtless by this time made up are those which have been reported their minds to relinquish castle building and accumulate wealth by their from Washington as the minimum of own efforts. It has taken the labor of our demands. Briefly, these are the two or three experts and attorneys to possession of the Philippines to do with as we shall ourselves determine, and convince the Baker family that the story to the effect that \$10,000,000 Porto Rico, a coaling station in the awaited the Baker heirs in Philadel-Ladrones and in the Carolines, the independence of Cuba, and a money inphia was a falsehood evidently condemnity. These are terms which Spain cocted by some one in search of fees. will not listen to at the present mo-Now that it has been definitely setment and in the present frame of mind tled that the Baker heirs, who are of her people, and yet they are no less scattered all over the country, are to than we can consistently entertain or have no opportunity to finger the milsafely accept. The Philippines, as The Hons supposed to have been awaiting Tribune has pointed out over and over them in Philadelphia it will probably again, can never be relegated to the be better for all of the aunts, uncles government of Spain. Even if we were and cousins. There is nothing that so willing to do so, Spain could never reeffectually destroys one's ambition to gain her sovereignty over them withbecome an energetic and useful citizen out resorting to the same murderous as the prospect of sudden wealth that principles of government which we is to come at some future time from a have just put an end to. The control mysterious source. The search for a of Porto Rico is no less necessary to fortune of this kind is demoralizing the independence of Cuba than it will It not only makes the prospective heir one day be to the safe-guarding of the discontented but it often prompts him entrance to the Nicaragua canal. A to send good money after the uncertain coaling station in the Carolines will be treasure. less a humiliation to Spain than the Notwithstanding the fact that there possession by the English of Gibraltar, are scarcely any records of success. an integral part of the peninsula.

many lawyers make large sums yearly looking up English fortunes that are Casting the horoscope of the United States is one of those tasks which said to be locked up on the other side political philosophers set for themselves of the water awaiting the appearance in pessimistic anticipation of a fateof American claimants. The wealthful destiny. We listen to the declaseeking heirs readily give up their hard mations of the Clevelands and the earnings to claim-agents only to real-Bryans but they affect us not. The ize in the end that they have been Adulterated Flour.

An exchange announces that for sumption that England will not cersome time past flour has been adultertainly tolerate. The London Daily ated to a large extent by western man-Chronicle declares that Mr. Goschen ufacturers. It has been detected by is an alarmist. There is no minister the state authorities of Ohio and by in the cabinet less likely to be carchemical analysis. The adulterant is ried away by the heat of the moment. made of white clay pulverized and is He speaks, however, not as an individcalled mineraline. It is insoluble even ual, but as a responsible member in in the strongest sulphuric acid, cannot the name of the whole cabinet. The be digested and accordingly is very proposals of the government, although unwholesome. A physician of note, they involve an enormous expenditure, whose attention was recently called to are cordially accepted by the house of this, said it was possible that it might commons and the country. Internabe one of the main causes of appentional relations are in a very precardicitis, a disease now so prevalent. ious position, look at them how we Flour dealers have been tempted to

use the stuff from the fact that it costs only one cent a pound. The war has proved fatal to yellow As the presence of mineraline in flour journalism. We put up with it as a yould be difficult to detect by the public nuisance; one of a number housewife and baker, radical measures which it was impossible to get rid of hould be taken in dealing with the in the ordinary way. With Scovel in matter. The passing of a bill fixing prison and Hearst in quarantine, we a penalty for using it in flour scarcely meets the issue. Congress should en-

act a law making the manufacture of mineraline a crime punishable by hanging.

Cuba has had many names. Columous called it Juana in honor of Prince Juan. Fernandina was its next appellation after Ferdinand of Spain. Then the patron saint of the mother country was honored and "Santiago," the old war cry of Spain, was given to the lovely island and still remains as the name of the province so recently wet with the blood of Americans and Spanlards. Next Ave Maria was bestowed, but finally "Cubanacan"' supposed by the Spaniards to have been the native name, meaning the place where gold is found, was settled upon and Cuba has clung to the spot so buffeted by the rapacity and cruelty of

man. There are more ways than one of getting into the gubernatorial chair of the Empire state. "Teddy" Roosevelt's way of leading a regiment of brave troopers to the very mouth of the pit, may not be unanimously adopted by politicians and yet it may be as eminently successful as the old. er methods of managing a campaign.

Sylvester Scovel has attained enough notoriety to paint the Pulitzer building yellow and coat its dome with brass, THE PROPER LABEL.

We'll bet our bottom dollar Gainst a stunning Paris bonnet, Aguinaldo's new gold collar Will have Dewey's name upon it.

the last war between Germany and France was enormous, consisting of provnces and fortresses, in adition to \$1,000, 000.000 in cash. Originally the German claim was for \$200,000,000 more, but a disount was allowed for the cession Metz. When Japan defeated China a fe 'ears ago it received a money indemnity of \$175,000,000. Still more recently Turkey

The indemnity following

quietly on their ancestors' graves, but jump around and kick balls as if paid obtained a strip of territory and \$20,000,-000 from Greece. At the end of its war with Mexico the United States claimed a to do it, and they have no dignity, for wide stretch of territory, consisting of California and New Mexico. We demanded no cash and, in fact, paid \$15,000. 00 to settle the boundaries satisfactorily to ourselves.

A total of 749 trade marks have been egistered since 1890 There is no disposition on the part of the American people to be unduly se-vere with Spain. In her impoverished One hundred and fifty patents were issued during the year. The number of marriages in Mexico avhumiliated condition she is entitled erages a little over 50,000 a year. There are 1,532 postoffices in the repub-lic. Sixty-one were opened during the to and receives a great deal of sympathy and consideration from a generous and successful foe. But we have year. put to great expense in precious lives, There are over 66,000 kilometers of tele-

the choicest of our possessions; in vast outlay for war preparations and for na-tional defense. We have a perfect right to exact compensation, though Spain's crippled capacity for footing big bills will doubtless be considered in adjusting the account.

#### THE ANGLO-SAXON.

From the London Mail. It is worthy of note that while the American English are fighting to relieve helpless Cubs, the British empire are ef-fectually stopping the almost Spanish cruelties of the Khalifa in the Soudan. How significant it is that both causes are unpopular in continental Europe. France,

Germany and Russia, through their official press, sneer at American valor in Cuba, and say that English pluck in the Soudan is merely greed. None of these countries has ever offered any sign of sympathy with the sufferings of the oppressed; all of them are jealous of the Anglo-Saxon, and the United Anglo-Saxon is a nightmare of unparalleled horror. They need not worry. The Anglo-Saxon is uniting for peace, not for war. So long as they leave our race to go its

way, to develop its inventions, its civilization, its religious and political free-dom, its justice, and its commercia centus, they will be let alone. But otherwine-well. Santiago and Atbara are suf-ficient reply for the present.

WELL PLEASED.

## From the New York Sun.

modest American or cynical foreigner

imagine that we speak in a mood of bravado, that the American Navy is the

regular army is the very flower of the world's soldiery. About the professional wearers of the blue there is a moral

AS THE CELESTIALS SEE US.

A Chinese writer in one of the publi-cations of his own country has summed

From the Syracuse Standard.

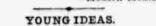
best, man for man, on the globe,

thusiasm.

support of public schools nearly five and a half million dollars. —Modern Mexico. The truth is, and don't let any too

The

man.



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they never enjoy themselves by sitting

hey may be found walking with women.

MEXICO IN PARAGRAPHS.

The population of Mexico is 12,619,949.

graph wires and nearly 20,000 kilometer of telephone wires in Mexico.

There is still room for a few more set-

tlers. The average number of population

per square kilometer is less than seven.

The republic boasts of seventeen muse-ums, eighty-three libraries with 457,131

volumes, and thirty scientific and liter

ary societies. Seven hundred and sixty-two kilomet-

ers of railroad were built during the year, making a total length for the repub-

lic of 12,157 kilometers. The value of the gold, silver and cop-

per coined by Mexico during the last seventeen years averages about \$25,000.-

000 a year, quite evenly distributed dur-ing this period. There are 531 periodicals published in

Mexico. Forty-eight are daily news-papers, 223 are weeklies and 92 are pub-

lished monthly. Seven are printed in English, two in French and one in Ger-

There exist in the republic thirty-four

colonies; thirtcen established by the gov ernment containing nearly 7,000 colonist

and twenty-one colonics established by

companies or authorized persons. With colonists numbering over 4,000. There are in Mexico 11,512 schools. Of

these 5.552 are sustained by the states 3.212 by citics and 2.442 are private schools

of the total 6.627 are for males, 3.104 ar

for females and 2.351 are mixed. The act-ual attendance at these schools was 490.-

746, and the amount appropriated for the

Three little fellows carrying their bats and a ball were stopped by an elderly gentleman one Sabbath morning. "Boys." he asked. "don't you know where bad boys go who play ball on Sunday?" "Yes,

sir," replied one. "they go over to a vacant lot back of the cemetery." Tommy, aged 4, was very fond of cookstamina and an artistic brilliancy in ac-tion that stirs the patriotic heart to en-And the American volunteers -well, if any other people can take from its domestic bosom a set of fellows who, les and was always begging for some. One day he was over at a neighbor's, and getting hungry he asked for a piece with no greater time and opportunities, can match our recruits on the hattlefield, let it think itself a happy land.

of bread and butter. "But wouldn't you rather have some cookies?" asked the lady. "Yes'm," replied Tommy, "but mamma told me to be sure and not ask you for any." Johnny, the 6-year-old son of a rail-

way engineer, was a faithful Sunday-school attendant. "Where was Christ born, Johnny?" asked his teacher one day. "In Hannikal," was the reply. "No, no," exclaimed the teacher, "He was born in Bethlehem." "Well," said John-ne, "I know it was some town along the

up the peculiarities of the American peo-ple in a paragraph, which is translated as follows: "They live months without eating a mouthful of rice; they eat bul-locks and sheep in enormous quantitics; they have to bathe frequently; the men-dress all allike and to index from their "I knew it was some town along the ny, "I knew it was some town along the Burlington route." Children sometimes have great faith in THE CLEMONS, FERBER,

they have to bathe frequently; the men dress all alike, and to judge from their appearance, they are all coolies; neither are they ever to be seen carrying a fan or an umbrella, for they manifest their ignorant contempt for these insignla of a gentleman by leaving them entirely to women; none of them have fingernalis more than an eighth of an inch long; they cat meat with knives and prongs;

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